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(generate OR calculate) near (delay OR wait OR pause OR deferal OR defer) near (request OR attempt): 34 records
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Refine Search (generate OR calculate) near (delay OR wait OR pause

	Title	Pub. Date	Int. Class	App. Num	Applicant
1.	(WO 2007/149329) ENFORCED DELAY OF ACCESS TO DIGITAL CONTENT	27.12.2007	H04N 7/167	PCT/US2007/014076	ENTRIQ INC.

There is provided a method and system to enforce delay of access to encrypted digital content. The system includes a receiving module to receive a request for digital content and register a request time responsive to the receiving the request for digital content. The request for digital content includes a digital content identifier that identifies encrypted digital content. Next, a content distribution module communicates digital content information based on the request for digital content. The digital content information includes the encrypted digital content. Finally a license distribution module communicates a license that delays access to the encrypted digital content based on the request time.

2.	(WO 2007/131230) METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR ONLINE VIDEO-BASED PROPERTY COMMERCE	15.11.2007	G06F 3/00	PCT/US2007/068385	WELLCOMEMAT, LLC

Video data may be extremely useful in online property commerce. However, the current methods of handling this video data fail to provide users of the data with effective and convenient ways of consolidating footage from multiple videos or portions thereof and conveying their particular viewpoints and other property features. Among other things, embodiments of the invention address these failures by providing methods and systems for generating and handling montage video data. Also, the embodiments of the invention address these failures by providing methods and systems for better handling of video data for property marketing, reporting, and analysis.

3.	(WO 2007/106766) SIGNALING SYSTEM WITH ADAPTIVE TIMING CALIBRATION	20.09.2007	H04L 7/033	PCT/US2007/063780	RAMBUS INC.

An integrated circuit device includes a delay circuit, sampling circuit and delay control circuit that cooperate to carry out adaptive timing calibration. The delay circuit generates a timing signal by delaying an aperiodic input signal for a first interval. The sampling circuit samples a data signal in response to the timing signal to generate a sequence of data samples, and also samples the data signal in response to a phase-shifted version of the timing signal to generate a sequence of edge samples. The delay control circuit adjusts the first interval based, at least in part, on a phase error indicated by the sequence of data samples and the sequence of edge samples.

4.	(WO 2007/075784) METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR COMMUNICATING BACKLOG RELATED INFORMATION	05.07.2007	H04Q 7/38	PCT/US2006/048604	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED

Methods and apparatus for efficient communication of backlog information, e.g., backlog information indicating amounts of uplink traffic waiting to transmitted by a wireless terminal are described. Delta backlog reports are used in addition to absolute backlog reports, thus reducing control signaling overhead, at least some information communicated in a delta backlog report being referenced with, respect to a previously transmitted backlog report. A base station uses received backlog information from wireless terminals in determining scheduling of uplink traffic channel segments In some embodiments, the absolute backlog report uses a first fixed size report format, while the delta backlog report using a second fixed size report format, said...

5.	(WO 2007/037633) METHOD FOR	05.04.2007	H04B 7/26	PCT/KR2006/003894	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS

RANGING WITH BANDWIDTH REQUEST CODE — CO., LTD.

The present invention relates to a ranging method using a bandwidth request code. For this purpose, the present invention provides a ranging method that includes transmitting a bandwidth request code for requesting a bandwidth for uplink traffic transmission from a radio access station, receiving a CDMA_Allocation_IE of a UL_MAP that includes uplink radio resource information from the radio access station, adjusting a transmission parameter according to an adjustment value included in the CDMA_Allocation_IE when periodic ranging performance is checked through the CDMA_Allocation_IE, checking whether the adjusted transmission parameter has an optimum value, and resetting a timer for periodic r...

6. (WO 2006/128062) DATABASE CACHING OF QUERIES AND STORED PROCEDURES USING DATABASE PROVIDED FACILITIES FOR DEPENDENCY ANALYSIS AND DETECTED DATABASE UPDATES FOR INVALIDATION — 30.11.2006 — G06F 17/30 — PCT/US2006/020620 — TERRACOTTA, INC.

Database data is maintained reliably and invalidated based on actual changes to data in the database. Updates or changes to data are detected without parsing queries submitted to the database. The dependencies of a query can be determined by submitting a version of the received query to the database through a native facility provided by the database to analyze how query structures are processed. The caching system can access the results of the facility to determine the tables, rows, or other partitions of data a received query is dependent upon or modifies. An abstracted form of the query can be cached with an indication of the tables, rows, etc. that queries of that structure access or modify. The tables a write or update query modifies ca...

7. (WO 2006/100626) ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT WHEREIN AN ASYNCHRONOUS DELAY IS REALIZED — 28.09.2006 — H03K 5/13 — PCT/IB2006/050805 — KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.

The electronic circuit contains a basic delay circuit (14). A delay is realized by activating the same basic delay circuit (14) a plurality of times in response to a single start signal before generating a response to that start signal. A control circuit (12) receives a start signal and an outputs a response. The control circuit (12) causes a series of signals to be passed through the delay circuit (14), the series starting at a time that is time-continuously triggered by the start signal. Each successive signal in the series starts after a preceding signal has emerged from the delay circuit (12) and the series being terminated after a controlled number of more than one signal has been passed. The control circuit (12) supplies the response ...

8. (WO 2006/088941) MULTIPURPOSE MEDIA PLAYERS — 24.08.2006 — G06F 15/16 — PCT/US2006/005300 — TERESIS MEDIA MANAGEMENT, INC.

Disclosed are Multipurpose Media Players that enable users to create transcriptions, closed captions, and/or logs of digitized recordings, that enable the presentation of transcripts, closed captions, logs, and digitized recordings in a correlated manner to users, that enable users to compose one or more scenes of a production, and that enable users to compose storyboards for a production. The multipurpose media players can be embodied within Internet browser environments, thereby providing high availability of the multipurpose players across software platforms, networks, and physical locations.

9. (WO 2006/086258) SEQUENTIAL TIMEBASE — 17.08.2006 — G01D 18/00 — PCT/US2006/003987 — LECROY CORPORATION

A method and apparatus for correcting for deterministic jitter in a sequential sampling timebase, a sample time for the sequential sampling timebase being defined by a time duration of a combination of a fine analog delay and coarse delay determined by the counting of digital pulses of a stable clock. The value of the fine analog delay is held at a substantially constant nominal rate during the duration of the counting of the digital clock. In the method a time difference between a trigger at which the fine analog delay starts measuring time and the occurrence of a digital pulse

of the stable clock being used to count the coarse delay is measured. An input waveform is sampled at a sample time having a nominal delay time. After sampling, a d...

10. (WO 2006/068621) MEDIUM ACCESS FOR DE-CENTRALIZED WIRELESS NETWORK — 29.06.2006 — H04Q 7/20 — PCT/SG2004/000422 — MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

A method of wireless medium access for establishing a decentralised wireless network (200), the method comprising broadcasting of beacon frames by each of a plurality of devices (210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270); listening, at each of device, for beacon' frames of other devices; identifying, at each device, other devices who's beacon frames have been heard; and forming the decentralised wireless network (200) as at least two dynamic network, each dynamic network being centred around one of devices and having said other devices who's beacon frames have been heard by said one device as network members.

11. (WO 2006/052416) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR A DIGITAL-TO-PHASE CONVERTER — 18.05.2006 — H04L 7/00 — PCT/US2005/037858 — MOTOROLA, INC.

A DPC (300) includes: a frequency source (310) for generating a clock signal; a delay line (320) for receiving the clock signal and generating phase-shifted clock signals at output taps; a digital control device (330) for generating a control signal; and a windowing and selection circuit for generating the output signal, that includes sequential logic devices (500, 510, 520) and a combining network. A method for use in a DPC includes: receiving (400) a control signal based on a desired output signal that identifies a first output tap on the delay line; based on the control signal, selecting (410) at least two output taps on the delay line for receiving at least two different phase-shifted clock signals; and generating (420) an output signal...

12. (WO 2006/031834) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DETERMINING AND MANAGING CONGESTION IN A WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM — 23.03.2006 — H04Q 7/24 — PCT/US2005/032605 — INTERDIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

An improved method of network management, particularly in the context of standards IEEE802.11 and IEEE802.11k, through two new MAC measurements, with attendant advantages. The two new measurements include WTRU uplink traffic loading measurement, and an AP service loading measurement and is generally applicable at least to layers 1 and 2 as applied to a least 802.11k in the context of OFDM and CDMA 2000 systems, but is applicable to other scenarios as well. A Method for determining and advertising congestion is also provided for a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) system. The present invention also introduces a method for managing congestion when congestion is detected. This aspect of the present invention applies primarily to wireless syst...

13. (WO 2005/064465) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROCESSING HOT KEY INPUT USING OPERATING SYSTEM VISIBLE INTERRUPT HANDLING — 14.07.2005 — G06F 9/48 — PCT/US2004/042680 — INTEL CORPORATION

Embodiments include an interrupt handling system to generate an operating system visible interrupt such as message signaled interrupt or interprocessor interrupt by an advanced configurationand power mangement interface (ACPI) and ACPI source language infrastructure. The interrupt handling system may be used to service hot keys. This interrupt handling system allows for easy upgrading of system functionality by updating a driver.

14. (WO 2005/048264) CONTROLLING POWER CONSUMPTION PEAKS IN ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS — 26.05.2005 — G06F 1/10 — PCT/IB2004/052275 — KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.

An electronic circuit is provided that comprises a plurality of storage elements (101 - 105) arranged for storing of data elements, and a plurality of processing elements. The plurality of processing elements processes the data elements

stored in the storage elements. In operation, the points in time at which respective storage elements load their data elements are mutually different in order to meet a maximum allowable value of the power consumption peaks.

15. (WO 2004/061696) A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ENABLING ACCESS TO CONTENT THROUGH A PERSONAL CHANNEL — 22.07.2004 — H04N 7/173 — PCT/US2003/012873 — AMERICA ONLINE, INC.

A media switch enables a terminal to access content by receiving a content request from a terminal for a first piece of content to be distributed over a cable system, identifying a personal channel within resources available in the cable system to distribute the first piece of content to the terminal, transmitting access information to the terminal to enable the terminal to access the first piece of content through the personal channel, and interfacing with a cable headend to provide the first piece of content on the personal channel.

16. (WO 2003/090231) METHOD OF PERFORMING ACCESS TO A SINGLE-PORT MEMORY DEVICE, MEMORY ACCESS DEVICE, INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DEVICE AND METHOD OF USE OF AN INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DEVICE — 30.10.2003 — G11C 7/10 — PCT/IB2003/001445 — KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.

An arbiter (15) for accessing a single-port RAM (13) without the need to use a hand-shaking protocol is proposed. This allows simultaneous read and write accesses to a single-port RAM (13). All write accesses are delayed so that the arbiter (15) can detect if there is a simultaneous read access. If there is a read access, the read access is delayed until the write access is completed.

17. (WO 2003/084067) SYSTEM WITH DUAL RAIL REGULATED LOCKED LOOP — 09.10.2003 — G06F 1/10 — PCT/US2003/008873 — RAMBUS, INC.

No Abstract

18. (WO 2003/084066) SYSTEM WITH PHASE JUMPING LOCKED LOOP CIRCUIT — 09.10.2003 — G06F 1/10 — PCT/US2003/008872 — RAMBUS, INC

No Abstract

19. (WO 2002/088885) A DUPLICATING SWITCH FOR STREAMING DATA UNITS TO A TERMINAL — 07.11.2002 — H04L 12/18 — PCT/US2002/013362 — AMERICA ONLINE, INC.

Streaming to a terminal (150) by using a duplicating switch (130) to receive a stream of data units, using the duplicating switch (130) to store content from the stream, using the duplicating switch (130) to generate a second stream that incorporates the content that was stored and address information corresponding to more than one terminal (150) whose addressing information was not part of the first stream, and using the duplicating switch (130) to make the second stream of data units available to two or more terminals(150).

20. (WO 2002/059887) SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING AN OPTICAL DISK DRIVE — 01.08.2002 — G11B 7/085 — PCT/US2002/002090 — DATAPLAY, INC.

A system, method, and apparatus for coordinating tasks in a control system for an optical disc drive for optical media with a pitted premastered area that cannot be overwritten and a grooved user-writeable area that can be overwritten. The optical disc drive includes a first processor operable to communicate with a second processor, wherein the first

processor includes instructions for performing non-time-critical tasks, and the second processor includes instructions for performing time-critical tasks, such as reading from and writing to optical media in the disc drive. The first processor monitors the status of the time critical tasks in the second processor and transmits commands to perform operations in the second processor. The first pr...

21. (WO 2000/074338) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SERVER BANDWIDTH UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT — 07.12.2000 — H04L 12/56 — PCT/US2000/009821 — RESPONDTV, INC.

A system for management of communications bandwidth utilization is disclosed in which delays are deliberately introduced when responding to requests for resources. Appropriately introducing delays can disperse the peak bandwidth consumption event over a longer period, however peak bandwidth utilization is decreased when responding to numerous substantially simultaneous requests. The deliberately introduced delays can be generated in a range bounded above by an acceptable response time ('ART'). The ART may be communicated to a server as part of the request, for instance in the, port, or, path, portion of a URI.

22. (WO 2000/004706) CLIENT-SERVER BASED INTERACTIVE TELEVISION PROGRAM GUIDE SYSTEM WITH REMOTE SERVER RECORDING — 27.01.2000 — H04N 7/173 — PCT/US1999/015939 — UNITED VIDEO PROPERTIES, INC.

An interactive television program guide system is provided. An interactive television program guide provides users with an opportunity to select programs for recording on a remote media server. Programs may also be recorded on a local media server. The program guide provides users with VCR-like control over programs that are played back from the media servers and over real-time cached copies of the programs. The program guide also provides users with an opportunity to designate gift recipients for whom programs may be recorded.

23. (WO 1999/032981) METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR ARBITRATING PATH CONTENTION — 01.07.1999 — G06F 13/36 — PCT/US1998/026636 — STORAGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

A method and system (10) for transmitting data among a plurality of cards (12a, 12b) in a crossbar interconnect network (30) having a plurality of cards (12a, 12b) each having source paths (16) and destination paths (14) utilizes a plurality of sources arbitrators (22) each associated with the cards. The source arbitrators generate connection request commands from the source paths requesting access to a desired destination of the destination paths and broadcasts the request for receipt by all of the destination arbitrators (24). The destination arbitrators (24) associated with the desired destination path captures the connection request command and processes the command based on whether or not the desired destination path is busy. If the de...

24. (WO 1999/021323) WIRELESS MULTIMEDIA CARRIER SYSTEM — 29.04.1999 — H04J 3/06 — PCT/US1998/022228 — WIRELESS FACILITIES INC.

A system and method for communication of radio frequency (RF) signals over multimedia signal paths. The invention provides a wireless multimedia carrier (WMC) system capable of receiving a variety of standardized input signals, such as DSO/EO, T1/E1, T2/E2, and/or T3/E3 for transmission using RF channels. The WMC system selectively employs time division multiple access (TDMA) and/or code division multiple access (CDMA) technology. The WMC system transmits the various signal inputs using RF carriers, receives the transmitted signals, and converts the signals to the desired signaling scheme (standard) for forwarding to intended destinations.

25. (WO 1998/047308) NETWORK TESTING — 22.10.1998 — H04L 12/56 — PCT/GB1998/001091 — BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

A network testing and monitoring system in which test packets are sent between testing stations connected to a network, to determine the performance characteristics of the network. The results of the test are analysed and may be used to automatically control the further generation of test packets across the network to locate and isolate network

failures and to obtain further information about the network characteristics. An incident reporting system operates on the test results on a continuing basis to determine whether any effects which are significant in terms of network operation are occurring. If such events do occur, they are reported to the network operator as network incidents.

Final 9 records Start At

Search Summary

generate NEAR delay: 1937 occurrences in 799 records.

generate NEAR request: 7409 occurrences in 3183 records.

(generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR request): 17 records.

calculate NEAR delay: 1232 occurrences in 614 records.

calculate NEAR request: 212 occurrences in 121 records.

(calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR request): 2 records.

((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR request)): 19 records.

generate NEAR wait: 117 occurrences in 69 records.

generate NEAR request: 7409 occurrences in 3183 records.

(generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR request): 5 records.

calculate NEAR wait: 69 occurrences in 41 records.

calculate NEAR request: 358 occurrences in 180 records.

(calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR request): 0 records.

((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR request)): 5 records.

(((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR request)) OR ((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR request))): 24 records.

generate NEAR pause: 113 occurrences in 46 records.

generate NEAR request: 8663 occurrences in 3541 records.

(generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR request): 6 records.

calculate NEAR pause: 23 occurrences in 15 records.

calculate NEAR request: 358 occurrences in 180 records.

(calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR request): 0 records.

((generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR request)): 6 records.

((((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR request)) OR ((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR request))) OR ((generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR request))): 30 records.

generate NEAR deferal: 0 occurrences in 0 records.

generate NEAR request: 8662 occurrences in 3541 records.

(generate NEAR deferal AND generate NEAR request): 0 records.

calculate NEAR deferal: 0 occurrences in 0 records.

calculate NEAR request: 159 occurrences in 108 records.

(calculate NEAR deferal AND calculate NEAR request): 0 records.

((generate NEAR deferal AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR deferal AND calculate NEAR request)): 0 records.

(((((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR request)) OR ((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR request)))

OR ((generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR request))) OR ((generate NEAR deferal AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR deferal AND calculate NEAR request))): 30 records.

generate NEAR defer: 0 occurrences in 0 records.

generate NEAR request: 7409 occurrences in 3183 records.

(generate NEAR defer AND generate NEAR request): 0 records.

calculate NEAR defer: 0 occurrences in 0 records.

calculate NEAR request: 212 occurrences in 121 records.

(calculate NEAR defer AND calculate NEAR request): 0 records.

((generate NEAR defer AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR defer AND calculate NEAR request)): 0 records.

((((((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR request)) OR ((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR request))) OR ((generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR request))) OR ((generate NEAR deferal AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR deferal AND calculate NEAR request))) OR ((generate NEAR defer AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR defer AND calculate NEAR request))): 30 records.

generate NEAR delay: 2179 occurrences in 842 records.

generate NEAR attempt: 519 occurrences in 426 records.

(generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR attempt): 2 records.

calculate NEAR delay: 1232 occurrences in 614 records.

calculate NEAR attempt: 101 occurrences in 98 records.

(calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR attempt): 2 records.

((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR attempt)): 4 records.

generate NEAR wait: 117 occurrences in 69 records.

generate NEAR attempt: 615 occurrences in 463 records.

(generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR attempt): 2 records.

calculate NEAR wait: 69 occurrences in 41 records.

calculate NEAR attempt: 102 occurrences in 99 records.

(calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR attempt): 0 records.

((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR attempt)): 2 records.

(((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR attempt)) OR ((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR attempt))): 6 records.

generate NEAR pause: 113 occurrences in 46 records.

generate NEAR attempt: 615 occurrences in 463 records.

(generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR attempt): 0 records.

calculate NEAR pause: 23 occurrences in 15 records.

calculate NEAR attempt: 102 occurrences in 99 records.

(calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR attempt): 0 records.

((generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR attempt)): 0 records.

((((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR attempt)) OR ((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR attempt))) OR ((generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR attempt))): 6 records.

generate NEAR deferal: 0 occurrences in 0 records.

generate NEAR attempt: 615 occurrences in 463 records.

(generate NEAR deferal AND generate NEAR attempt): 0 records.

calculate NEAR deferal: 0 occurrences in 0 records.

calculate NEAR attempt: 101 occurrences in 98 records.

(calculate NEAR deferal AND calculate NEAR attempt): 0 records.

((generate NEAR deferal AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR deferal AND calculate NEAR attempt)): 0 records.

(((((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR attempt)) OR ((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR attempt))) OR ((generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR attempt))) OR ((generate NEAR deferal AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR deferal AND calculate NEAR attempt))): 6 records.

generate NEAR defer: 0 occurrences in 0 records.

generate NEAR attempt: 519 occurrences in 426 records.

(generate NEAR defer AND generate NEAR attempt): 0 records.

calculate NEAR defer: 0 occurrences in 0 records.

calculate NEAR attempt: 101 occurrences in 98 records.

(calculate NEAR defer AND calculate NEAR attempt): 0 records.

((generate NEAR defer AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR defer AND calculate NEAR attempt)): 0 records.

((((((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR attempt)) OR ((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR attempt))) OR ((generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR attempt))) OR ((generate NEAR deferal AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR deferal AND calculate NEAR attempt))) OR ((generate NEAR defer AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR defer AND calculate NEAR attempt))): 6 records.

(((((((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR request)) OR ((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR request))) OR ((generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR request))) OR ((generate NEAR deferal AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR deferal AND calculate NEAR request))) OR ((generate NEAR defer AND generate NEAR request) OR (calculate NEAR defer AND calculate NEAR request))) OR ((((((generate NEAR delay AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR delay AND calculate NEAR attempt)) OR ((generate NEAR wait AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR wait AND calculate NEAR attempt))) OR ((generate NEAR pause AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR pause AND calculate NEAR attempt))) OR ((generate NEAR deferal AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR deferal AND calculate NEAR attempt))) OR ((generate NEAR defer AND generate NEAR attempt) OR (calculate NEAR defer AND calculate NEAR attempt)))): 34 records.

Search Time: 16.77 seconds.